

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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chinery of every description made to  
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## POSTMASTERS ARE APPOINTED

Star Routes To Be Soon Estab-  
lished—Inspector Flint To  
Leave Soon.

By the Alameda yesterday Postoffice  
Inspector Flint received the commis-  
sion of seven postmasters of the presi-  
dential offices of the Islands. They are:

William Hay, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
George Lawson, Honolulu, Hawaii.  
John H. Bole, Papahou, Hawaii.  
Christian Andrews, Hauula, Oahu.  
Joseph H. Mahoe, Fuka, Molokai.  
John C. Barie, Eleele, Hawaii.  
Rudolph Wassman, Napoopoo, Ha-  
waii.

Orders were also received from the  
Postmaster General to advertise for  
bids for the star route mail service be-  
tween a number of different points in  
the Islands. The three on which bids  
are to be asked at once are from Hono-  
lulu to Heala, a distance of twelve  
miles; from Hauula to Kahuku, six  
miles; from the Pal to Waimanalo, a  
distance of six miles. All these points  
are to have six times a week mail ser-  
vice. George W. Carr, assistant super-  
intendent of the railway mail service,  
will have charge of the letting of the  
contract.

The star route contracts will in all  
likelihood be sold to dwellers along the  
roads that will be covered by the ser-  
vice. In the States the contracts are  
bid in by big contractors and then sub-  
let to small contractors, and very fre-  
quently the system results in poor ser-  
vice to the points reached by the mails,  
as the bids are so low that efficient ser-  
vice cannot be rendered. The rule for-  
bidding any bids to be received except  
from those who well along the road  
will prevent the big contractors from  
getting hold of the contracts, and will  
give the bona fide bidders a chance to  
render efficient service and still make  
money on the contracts, so the bidding  
is likely to be quite lively.

Mr. Flint also received by the Ala-  
meda his orders to return to the Main-  
land, and with Inspector Hall he will  
leave on the next Australia, going to  
Los Angeles, where he will testify in a  
postal case which he worked up there  
some time ago. Mr. Flint will be suc-  
ceeded by Inspector W. A. Robinson of  
San Francisco, who has been ordered to  
replace Mr. Flint. It is likely that Mr. Flint  
will return, as all of the work of in-  
stalling the postal service in the Is-  
lands is practically completed and what  
remains to be done is largely in the na-  
ture of routine work. Mr. Flint has  
made hundreds of friends in the Is-  
lands, and his departure will be uni-  
versally regretted by all who have come  
in contact with him.

## ADVERTISER SUED BY ACTOR AVERY

The Hawaiian Gazette Company,  
Limited, was sued yesterday by Eu-  
gene Avery for \$20,000 damages for al-  
leged libel. Avery alleges that the pub-  
lication of an article in the Advertiser  
the morning after his arrest on a charge  
of embezzlement preferred by  
Photographer W. C. King injured him  
in his reputation, "character" and gen-  
eral standing and brought him into  
public contempt and ridicule. Avery  
was charged by King with embezzling  
\$72 and was yesterday indicted by the  
Grand Jury on that charge.

Before the District Court the case  
against Avery was nolle prossed. He  
was formerly a chorus singer with the  
Southwell Opera Company and when  
that organization left Honolulu, Avery  
remained and became an advertising  
solicitor for King Brothers. He was  
leaving on the last trip of the Australia  
when arrested at King's instigation on  
the ship. Avery was arrested yester-  
day afternoon on the indictment by the  
Grand Jury and released later on \$300  
bonds.

On Sunday the Hawaiian Band will  
play at the Capitol grounds.

## ENVOYS AGAIN HEARD FROM

They Appeal for Prompt  
Relief.

## THE ALLIES ADVANCING

They Rout a Chinese Garrison After  
Desperate Fighting—The Crisis  
From Many Angles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The fol-  
lowing cablegram from Minister  
Conger was received tonight by  
the State Department:  
TAINAN YAMEN, Aug. 7.—Sec-  
retary of State, Washington. Still  
besieged, situation more precari-  
ous. Chinese Government insisting  
upon our leaving Peking, which  
would be certain death. Rifle fir-  
ing upon us daily by Imperial  
troops. Have abundant courage,  
but little ammunition or provisions.  
Two progressive Yamen Ministers  
beheaded. All connected with Le-  
gation of United States well at the  
present moment.  
CONGER.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The mes-  
sage from Minister Conger brings the  
Chinese situation to its most serious  
stage and the authorities in Washington  
regard the matter as one of great grav-  
ity. They are aware that nothing but  
the most vigorous action can meet the  
conditions, save the Ministers and other  
foreigners in Peking, and avert war of  
long duration. After a conference of the  
men in charge of the diplomatic and mil-  
itary affairs, in which President McKin-  
ley participated on the long distance tel-  
ephone, it was decided to send a mes-  
sage to Consul General Goodnow, repeating  
the contents of the Conger message and ad-  
vising him that the situation was serious  
and a crisis had been reached. He was  
directed to communicate the fact to Li  
Hung Chang, to Sheng and other Chinese  
officials, who were to transmit it to the  
Government of China with a strong rep-  
resentation that the present situation was  
not tolerable, and could not be continued  
without the most serious results. It is  
understood that the dispatch was practi-  
cally an ultimatum, and an early reply  
was demanded. The answer is expected  
during the day or evening and it prob-  
ably will determine the future action of  
this Government.

It is not believed by the War Depart-  
ment officials that the international forces  
now operating along the Pei river can  
reach Peking in time to rescue the Min-  
isters if active hostilities should begin  
against the legations by the Imperial  
troops. So serious do the officials regard  
the situation that it is believed by some  
there is greater safety for the Ministers  
and other foreigners to accept an escort  
of the Imperial army to Tien-Tsin than  
to remain in Peking if war should be de-  
clared.

The information received through the  
Chinese Minister regarding the opening  
of communication between the Ministers  
and their Governments is the one ray of  
hope in the situation. Whether the  
promise contained in the edict will be  
promptly carried out is not yet known,  
and if communication is established, the  
most serious consequences may be averted.  
Although there have been intimations  
before that such communication  
would be established, this is the first  
time that it has appeared in the form of  
an imperial edict.

As a result of this latest communica-  
tion from the Chinese Government and  
the message sent to Consul General  
Goodnow, the United States Government  
is now in a waiting attitude hoping for  
the best but apprehensive of the gravest  
possibilities.

REPLY TO CONGER.  
WASHINGTON, August 8.—A reply has  
been sent to Minister Conger by the State  
Department to the message received last  
yesterday. It advises him of the ap-  
proach of the relief column and exhorts  
him to be of good cheer. The dispatch  
was sent direct to Minister Conger at  
Peking and a duplicate of it to Consul  
General Goodnow at Shanghai. Goodnow  
was directed to spare no pains or ex-  
pense to get the message to Minister Con-  
ger.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.  
WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Chinese  
Minister visited the State Department to-  
day and transmitted to this Government  
the following edict:  
"An Imperial edict of the eighth day of  
the seventh moon (August 2, 1900), trans-  
mitted by Viceroy Li Hung Chang, Vice-  
roy Liu Kun Yi and Director General  
Sheng, under date of August 4, 1900,  
and transmitted by the latter under date of  
August 7th, and received by Minister Wu  
on the evening of the last named date. It  
is as follows:  
"Li Hung Chang and Liu Kun Yi, in  
response to their joint memorial propos-  
ing the sending of the foreign Ministers  
to Tien-Tsin, received on the 8th instant  
(August 3) the following Imperial edict:  
"Throughout the disturbances recently  
caused by our subjects on account of  
Christian missions, which have resulted  
in a conflict of forces, it has been found  
necessary to afford protection to all the  
foreign Ministers in Peking. On repeat-  
ed occasions the Tseung Li Yamen sent  
notes inquiring after their welfare, and  
as Peking has not yet been restored to  
order and precautionary measures must  
not secure absolute safety, the foreign  
Ministers are being consulted as to the

proposed plan of detaching troops to es-  
cort them safely to Tien-Tsin to a safe  
temporary shelter, so that they may be  
free from apprehension, anxiety or fear.

"We hereby command Jung Lu to ap-  
point as a preliminary step trustworthy  
high civil and military officials, who to-  
gether with reliable and efficient troops,  
shall at such time as the foreign Minis-  
ters may agree upon for leaving Peking,  
escort and protect them throughout their  
journey. Should lawless characters man-  
ifest evil designs upon the Ministers, or  
attempt to rob them, or in any way cre-  
ate trouble, they (the high officials) shall  
at once repress them without fail.

"If the foreign Ministers, before leav-  
ing Peking should desire to communicate  
with their respective Governments and if  
their telegraphic message should be in  
plain language the Tseung Li Yamen shall  
at once attend to them without the least  
delay, thus manifesting the utmost  
friendliness of the Imperial Government.  
Respect this."

## FEARS FOR THE ENVOYS.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Gravest ap-  
prehensions are felt here in official circles  
for the safety of the imprisoned Minis-  
ters in Peking. The alleged statement of  
Li Hung Chang that it is absolutely im-  
possible for the allies to enter Peking to  
escort the Ministers to Tien-Tsin adds  
greatly to the strain of the situation. It  
clearly implies the purpose of the Chi-  
nese Government to resist the advance of  
the allies.

So far as known, there is no present  
purpose of calling a halt in the allied  
movement against Peking. It is ac-  
knowledgeed that the relief column is not  
strong enough to maintain war against  
the Chinese kndom for any great length  
of time, but heavy reinforcements are  
en route to China. Their arrival on the  
scene may alter the situation entirely  
and bring the obstinate Orientals to their  
senses. It is the present situation, how-  
ever, that worries the Administration,  
and there is general chagrin that it is  
not in a position to enforce its demands  
and bring the Chinese authorities to in-  
stant terms. In the course of the next  
two months there will be a new  
American troops on Chinese soil, not  
counting many thousands more that  
could be transferred from the Philippines  
in case of necessity. The Chinese will be  
held to a strict accountability for any  
injury that may be sustained by Ameri-  
can interests in the present crisis. What  
should be done for the immediate relief  
of the Ministers is the problem now con-  
fronting the Administration. Negotiations  
between the officials in this city and in telegraphic  
correspondence with the President at  
Canton and the Secretary of State at  
San Francisco, N. H. Acting Secretary Ade  
received a cable message this morning  
from Consul Goodnow at Shanghai giv-  
ing the latest information in his posses-  
sion in regard to the situation in Peking,  
including the operations of the allied  
forces engaged in the advance on Peking.  
It was referred to the Secretary of War  
and was not made public.

A brief dispatch was received today at  
the Navy Department from Rear Admi-  
ral Remey, commanding the naval forces  
in Chinese waters. This gives a some-  
what different aspect to the battle at Pei-  
tsung on the 5th, as it indicates that the  
American detachment took no part in  
this engagement, having arrived after the  
capture of the city. Admiral Remey  
confirms General Chaffee's statement  
that Yang Tsun is the next objective  
point of the relief column on the march  
to Peking.

Secretary Root held a lengthy confer-  
ence with Acting Secretary Ade in the  
State Department after the receipt of the  
Chinese Minister. At its conclusion Mr.  
Root said that the situation was un-  
changed so far as the War Department  
is concerned. He declined to enter into  
the diplomatic aspect of the situation,  
and Secretary Ade denied himself to all  
newspaper men. It is known, however,  
that the Government will lose no time  
in putting the good faith of the Chinese  
Government to the test.

The critical situation developed here to-  
day by the receipt of the Conger message,  
has given rise to a number of rumors  
of renewed military activity. It can be  
stated on the authority of the Secretary  
of War that no actual steps have been  
taken, but it is understood that acting  
on a precautionary basis, addressed  
him some time ago, Gen. MacArthur has  
so arranged matters in Luzon as to be  
able to draw reinforcements to which he  
can draw in an emergency to reinforce  
the international column in China.

## BRITISH ENVOY HEARD FROM.

LONDON, August 8.—In the House of  
Commons today Mr. Broderick, Parlia-  
mentary Secretary for the Foreign Of-  
fice, read a telegram from Sir Claude  
MacDonald, British Minister to China,  
received in cipher at the Foreign Office  
this morning. The dispatch was in reply  
to a Government message and bore date  
of Peking, August 3d. It was as follows:  
"I have today received your cipher tel-  
egram forwarded to me by the Chinese  
Minister. The shell and cannon fire ceas-  
ed on July 16th, but the rifle fire has con-  
tinued from the Chinese and Boxers inter-  
mittently ever since. The casualties since  
then have been slight. Except one pri-  
vate of marines all the wounded are do-  
ing well. The rest of the British in the  
Legation are well, including the whole  
garrison.

"The total of killed is sixty and of  
wounded 110. We have strengthened our  
fortifications and have over 200 women  
and children in the Legation.  
The Chinese Government has refused  
transmission to telegrams in cipher until  
now."

Mr. Broderick also read the following  
dispatch from Admiral Seymour, filed at  
Chefoo, August 6.  
"The allies, about 12,000 strong, attack-  
ed the Chinese entrenched position at Hal-  
ku, about two miles outside Tien-Tsin,  
early this morning. The Chinese were  
driven out and retired northward, pur-  
sued by the allies, who occupied Pui-  
sarg. Transports followed up the troops  
by road and river the advance upon Pei-  
king had begun."

Mr. Broderick said he thought the  
messages were, on the whole, satisfac-  
tory. The country understood the policy  
of Her Majesty's Government in regard  
to China was to carry on with absolute  
firmness and determination the measures  
taken to preserve the country's inter-  
ests.

LONDON, August 8.—The cipher dis-  
patch from the British Minister to Pei-  
king, Sir Claude MacDonald, received at  
the British Foreign Office this morning  
and read in the House of Commons to-  
day by the Parliamentary Secretary for  
the Foreign Office, Mr. Broderick, an-  
nouncing that the members of the Legation  
were holding out five days ago, as  
taken, with the Admiralty's announce-  
ment.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## CORBIN ON THE CHINESE WAR

Relative Strength  
of Contending  
Forces.

## HE THINKS HARD CAMPAIGN LIKELY

Adjutant General of the United  
States Tells His  
Views.

As events now occurring in China are  
engrossing the attention of the civilized  
world, some account of the Chinese army,  
of the forces the powers can bring against  
them and of the operations likely to take  
place will be of interest. Telegraphic re-  
ports from China have been so meager  
and so confusing that, before proceeding  
further, it will not, perhaps, be out of  
place to give a brief synopsis of what has  
occurred up to date.

## THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

On May 31 there were at Taku seven  
Russian, one French, two British and one  
Italian warships, all of which landed de-  
tachments of sailors and marines; other  
ships afterward arrived, and on June 9  
the number of ships had been increased  
to twenty-three, two of which were  
American. Meanwhile, detachments of  
various nationalities had been sent into  
Peking to guard the legations. The troops  
when landed, proceeded to take possession  
of and repair the railroad. June 10 a  
force of about 2,000 men, under Admiral  
Seymour, left Tien-Tsin for Peking. Ar-  
riving about forty miles from the capital,  
it was found that the railroad had been  
destroyed, and that further progress  
would have to be made by marching. For  
some time nothing was heard from this  
column. On June 17 the Taku forts, at  
the mouth of the Peiho river, were at-  
tacked and captured. On June 21 an at-  
tack on Tien-Tsin began, and it was nec-  
essary to send a force to its relief. This  
detachment, consisting of about 400  
Russians and 120 American marines, un-  
der Major Walker, met with serious re-  
sistance and were in great danger until  
reinforced by about 1,000 British troops.  
The rest of the relieving force arriving,  
an entrance into Tien-Tsin, which had  
been held by about 3,000 men, principally  
Russians, was effected on June 23. It  
was then learned that Seymour's col-  
umn not only had been unable to do any-  
thing for the relief of Peking, after hard  
fighting against greatly superior forces  
had been compelled to withdraw and had  
been entrenched near Tien-Tsin. June 25, 2,000  
men went from Tien-Tsin to Seymour's  
relief. The arsenal was destroyed, and  
the whole force returned to Tien-Tsin. In  
the early part of the trouble the Boxers  
were then known as the "Society of Righteous  
and Harmonious Fists," and in the recent fighting their  
forces have been combined. Prince Tuan, thor-  
oughly opposed to all foreigners, is re-  
ported to have poisoned the emperor, to  
have put himself at the head of the anti-  
foreign movement and to be actively di-  
recting the troops. While the news of  
the assassination of the German Minis-  
ter was then known, the German Minis-  
ter in Peking is agitating the civilized world,  
the combined forces of the powers are at  
present at Tien-Tsin and Taku, and un-  
able with their present strength to make  
forward movement. The steps taken by  
the powers to increase their strength in  
China will be referred to hereafter.

## THE CHINESE ARMY.

The total strength of the Chinese army  
cannot be accurately given, and if it  
could, the statement would have but lit-  
tle value, as many of the men who are  
carried on the rolls are either armed  
equipped, and a large number are fol-  
lowing civil vocations and performing no  
military duty whatever.

These troops are organized into eight  
banners of from ten to twelve army  
corps each. The Banners K'i are distin-  
guished by the colors designated here,  
and are further divided into two classes  
as follows:

The Three Superior Banners—No. 1,  
yellow with red border; No. 2, plain yel-  
low; No. 3, plain white.

The Five Inferior Banners—No. 4, white  
with red border; No. 5, plain red; No. 6,  
red with blue border; No. 7, plain blue.  
No. 8, blue with red border.

These eight banners nominally contain  
about 300,000 men, but the number main-  
tained on a war footing is very much  
less, men being taken from the banners  
to form other corps. The nationalities  
comprising the banner force are  
three in number, viz.: Manchus, Mongo-  
lians and Chinese, the latter being descend-  
ants of those natives of northern China  
who joined the Manchus invaders during  
the period of their contest with the Ming  
dynasty in the early part of the seven-  
teenth century. The soldiers are distrib-  
uted under each color according to their  
nationality. Thus, there being three na-  
tionalities, each banner is subdivided  
into three parts (ku-sai). There are, there-  
fore, twenty-four ku-sai—three in each K'i.  
The ku-sai are more administrative than  
tactical units.

Under one or other of these divisions all  
living Manchus, and all descendants of the  
Manchus and Chinese soldiery of the  
conquest, in fact, the population of Pei-  
king, with offshoots in various provincial  
provinces, and a certain number of the  
adult males of the force receive pay as  
members of one or the other military  
corps. Into which they have, from time  
to time, been organized, in addition to the  
pittance they receive as soldiers of the  
banner.

The various corps are divided into com-

panies (nyanza), numbering 250 men each  
in the infantry and 150 in the cavalry.

According to the latest reliable authori-  
ties about all the organized and drilled  
Chinese troops to be counted upon in the  
present operations are as follows:

	Approximate Strength.
Gen. Sung's corps	10,000
Sung Ching's corps	7,000
Tung Fu Shiang's corps (now op- erating near Peking)	10,000
Gen. Nieh's corps (now op- erating near Tien-Tsin)	13,000
Hu Sheng's corps	5,000
Peking field force	10,000
Division of guards	10,000

The last three corps of these troops are  
drawn from the Manchus, but are well  
organized and drilled in distant provinces,  
but they need not be considered as a fac-  
tor in the present operations. The Gov-  
ernor of Shantung is said to have a corps  
of about 15,000 troops, drilled according to  
German methods. The value of the Box-  
ers as a fighting force against organized  
European troops is an unknown  
quantity, but is not thought to be great.

## FORCES OF THE POWERS.

When the troubles in China began, the  
armed forces of the powers available  
were composed of the sailors and marines  
who could be landed from the ships. Some  
of these ships were near at hand, while  
others were in different parts of the Orient,  
but within a few days' sail. The total  
number of warships of all classes in  
these waters is as follows:

Great Britain	32
Russia	30
United States	20
France	12
Germany	9
Japan	48

Italy had one ship at Taku and Austria  
had some marines ashore, so her navy  
must be represented; but these two na-  
tions are omitted in the foregoing list.  
Germany had, besides the men on ship-  
board, about 3,000 men at Kiao-Chow.  
Russia had perhaps 25,000 men at  
Arthur and a large number of troops in  
Siberia. She has also a large force on  
the northern frontier of China, but it is at  
a great distance overland from Peking  
and cannot be considered available. Any  
reinforcements would probably be sent from  
Odessa. Japan has a large number of troops available,  
and can furnish at short notice as many as  
may be needed. Late reports state that  
the powers have all agreed to utilize Ja-  
pan's military strength, and give her  
their mandate to bring order out of chaos.  
The powers, however, not depending en-  
tirely upon that, are preparing to send  
troops from home. Great Britain has  
sent about 1,000 troops from Hongkong.  
Between 4,000 and 5,000 men were to leave  
Calcutta June 24. Lord Roberts was ad-  
vised if he could spare any from South  
Africa, but he answered in the negative.  
Three left France for China, June 23,  
three warships and two transports car-  
rying two battalions of infantry and two  
batteries of artillery. There are said to  
be, also, about 10,000 French troops at  
Saigon ready to embark. Germany had  
her force in China, but the news of the  
assassination of her Minister makes it  
certain that she will eventually have in  
China as many of her troops as she  
deems necessary. The United States have  
sent a battalion of marines and a regim-  
ent of infantry from the Philippines.  
There are at present about 6,000 troops en  
route for or under orders to the Philip-  
pines. As they go via Nagasaki, they  
can be sent from there to Taku instead  
of to Manila direct. It is reported that  
Italy and Austria will also send contin-  
gents.

A late telegram from India gives the  
force to be sent to China from India as  
follows. Two hundred and twenty-three  
British officers, 308 British warrant and  
non-commissioned officers and men, 8,500  
native officers and men, 7,175 followers,  
20 horses and ponies, 2,000 mules, 6 guns  
and 11 Maxim's. Two coolie corps of 1,  
000 each will also proceed to China.

Because of unavoidable delays, and the  
approximate number of days required to  
reach Taku from the various starting  
points, it is apparent that all the troops  
under orders for China cannot arrive  
there until early in August. There will  
be constant accessions, however, from  
new on, and there will perhaps be enough  
on the ground to take the offensive  
much earlier. There certainly will  
be if Japan's offer is accepted. The ques-  
tion of the manner in which Japan is to  
be paid may prove a stumbling block.  
There would be no objection to a money  
payment, but there probably would be to  
a cession of territory. The great neces-  
sity for prompt action may, however,  
cause all objections to be over-ruled.

In regard to the use of the navies of  
the powers, their effectiveness depends  
upon two things—the use of their ships  
and their capacity to furnish men for du-  
ty ashore. Active operations will be en-  
tirely on land. Gunboats of light draught  
will be useful in river work, not only on  
the Peiho, but near many parts in other  
parts of China where protection may be  
needed. The larger ships, particularly  
the battleships, will be useless except to  
furnish landing parties. The United  
States navy has near the scene of action  
five gunboats whose draught will enable  
them to be of service in navigable inland  
waters.

## THE THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

It is not certain within what limits ac-  
tive operations on shore will be confined.  
China is not a homogeneous nation. As  
a rule, the people of one province know  
little of and care little for what is oc-  
curring in a distant province. Each is  
governed by a viceroy or governor, who,  
though appointed by the central govern-  
ment, is almost entirely independent of  
it, and is practically a king within  
his own province. He rules and maintains  
an army of his kind and of the size he  
wishes, and that he is able to pay for.  
This is illustrated by the dispatches from  
China, which report the consuls at the  
treaty ports negotiating directly with the  
viceroys in regard to the safety of  
foreigners. Li Hung Chang at Canton  
has disregarded orders he received to  
proceed to Peking and remains in his  
province to maintain order there. Up to  
the present time the troubles have been  
confined to the province of Chihli, in  
which Peking and Tien-Tsin are situat-  
ed, and the province of Shantung. The

latter embraces the peninsula of the  
same name, on the coast of which are sit-  
uated the British port Wei-hai-Wei,  
the German port Kiao-Chow, and the  
treaty port Chefoo. If the troubles con-  
tinue to be confined to these provinces,  
the theater of operations will be much  
restricted. Tien-Tsin will probably be the  
base of operations and Peking the ob-  
jective. Any opposing armed forces ly-  
ing between the two cities must be dis-  
posed of and Peking taken. With Pei-  
king in the hands of the powers, the rest  
of the work will be a matter for diplo-  
mats.

It is considered by well-informed peo-  
ple that a force of 50,000 to 70,000 men will  
be ample. The number required will vary  
with the composition of the force. A com-  
pact, homogeneous body, of no nation-  
ality, would be much more efficient than  
a composite force of the same strength,  
made up of the contingents furnished by  
the powers, no matter how good the  
quality of each contingent might be. His-  
tory teaches that in the operations of  
allies, friction, jealousy and aversity of  
purpose obtain. If the relief force is to  
be a composite army, under a single head,  
the details of command and staff should  
be agreed upon at once by agreement of  
representatives of the powers; otherwise  
there will inevitably be friction and de-  
lays when the time comes to begin active  
operations.

## A HARD CAMPAIGN AHEAD.

The question of the organization and  
composition of the army being settled, the  
only remaining question is the character  
of the operations and the difficulties to be  
overcome. This is the worst time of the  
year for military operations in that re-  
gion. The rainy season is about begin-  
ning. The country is low and flat, and  
with its branches, is shallow and tortu-  
ous. In the rainy season it overflows its  
banks, and, as there is nothing to indi-  
cate the channel, its value for transpor-  
tation of troops and supplies is small.  
The principal difficulties to be overcome  
are, therefore, those connected with  
transportation and supply. As the column  
advances, detachments must be left to  
keep open communications and hold the  
places taken. On arriving before Peking  
a siege might be necessary. The city is  
surrounded by a wall forty feet thick,  
faced inside and out with brick and  
stone from one to two feet thick, and  
this in turn by a moat fifty feet wide. A  
flat space, about one hundred feet wide,  
lies between the wall and moat. Peking  
is dependent for its supplies from the  
outside. It has immense granaries, but  
these are outside the walls and could be  
captured. If the Chinese contemplate de-  
termined resistance and their operations  
are conducted with ability, the capture of  
the city would be no easy matter, as the  
time before an investment could be main-  
tained could be employed in provisioning the  
walled city.

## OAHU PLANTATION MANAGER'S REPORT

The Large Expenditures Were  
Shown to be a Wise  
Outlay.

At a meeting of the directors of the  
Oahu Sugar Company, Limited, a report  
on the plantation's condition was read by  
Manager Ahrens. The following is a re-  
sume of the report.

There have been a number of heavy  
items of expense during the past nine  
months which, now that they are finished,  
will be done forever, but the money was  
well expended and will repay handsomely  
for instance, the addition to the plan-  
tation's acreage of Ford Island and the  
li peninsula has caused a heavy outlay  
for clearing alone, the lands being heav-  
ily wooded, besides a large amount had  
to be spent for sinking necessary walls  
on these lands. The first crop from these  
lands will, however, repay these outlays,  
as the water will flow over nearly all the  
land without pumping.

Considerable money has also been and  
will be spent in prospecting for water in  
the Koolau mountains, which, if success-  
ful, will be of incalculable value to the  
plantation. Permanent ditches, miles in  
length, have been constructed, designed  
to catch mountain freshets, and are  
connected with the reservoirs. If they  
fill our reservoirs only once or twice they  
will have paid for their cost.

In anticipation of any other troubles  
which might happen after June 15th, va-  
rious works which had been projected  
have been pushed ahead under an in-  
creased force, which cost more for the  
time being than would otherwise have  
been spent. In this manner enough land  
ahead of the present needs has been  
cleared to keep the three sets of steam  
plows steadily at work for a year to  
come.

The plantation is young and for several  
years to come will be constantly extend-  
ing the present cultivated area, which  
cannot be accomplished without a con-  
siderable outlay of money for new rail-  
roads, both permanent and portable, and  
for more locomotives and rolling stock.

A large quantity of coal, viz., about 8-  
000 tons, is now stored on the plantation  
and large quantities of this article have  
constantly been bought to avoid any  
shortage in the supply.

Although the last crop has given very



## ENVOYS AGAIN HEARD FROM

(Continued from Page 1)

ment that the Chinese have been defeated and are retreating before the allies, as making the outlook rather more cheerful today than since Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful expedition. The Russians' hard fighting on the Siberian frontier, the difficulties of their position on the Liao Tung peninsula and the prospect of a revolt against France in Indo-China will probably prevent either of those Powers furnishing reinforcements to the allies fighting against Peking. Hence the United States, Germany, Great Britain and Japan will have to carry out the military program without any more troops from Russia or France.

Yokohama dispatches say dispatches received from Seoul state that a Korean celebration will be organized to unite the factions and that the Korean Emperor is sending presents of rice, flour and cigars to the allies at Tien-Tsin.

**GERMAN ADVICES.**  
BERLIN, August 8.—The Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from Herr Buelow, First Secretary of the German Legation at Peking, dated Tsin Ai-o.

"Since July 21st the situation has not changed. There has been neither attack by the troops en masse upon us, nor shell fire, only desultory rifle fire. The health of the members of the Legation is comparatively good. The wounded are progressing."

## THE ALLIES ROUT A CHINESE FORCE

LONDON, August 7.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated today, says: "It is reported that heavy fighting took place last Sunday east of Pei-tsang, the allies losing 400, of whom sixty-five were British. The Japanese artillery did splendid service in the face of a galling Chinese fire, under which they lost heavily. The Chinese were forced to retreat, but saved their guns. Their rear guard was attacked and practically decimated."

NEW YORK, August 7.—A cable to the Journal from Shanghai says: The allies attacked Pei-tsang on August 5th. The Chinese were strongly entrenched on both sides of the Pei-ho. The Chinese were driven out after hard fighting of seven hours. They blew up the bridge in retreating. The Japanese were exposed to a withering cross-fire in fording the river. The British losses were sixty. The Chinese are in full retreat, with the allies in pursuit, but in great difficulties owing to the fact that the river banks have been cut and the country flooded.

Six thousand troops were left with guns to guard Tien-Tsin. Two days southwest of Tien-Tsin are 15,000 Chinese with heavy guns. An imperial edict orders the recapture of Tien-Tsin and Taku forts no matter what expenditure of life may be entailed.

All the correspondents agree in praising the bravery and organization of the Japanese; but none of them brings the story much beyond Gen. Chaffee's report. Li Ping Heng, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, has been appointed Generalissimo of the Chinese forces and has left Peking to command the troops outside the city.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The War Department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Chaffee:

"**CHE FOQ, August 8.**—Adjutant General Washington. The Japanese have taken early this morning by Japanese troops supported by English and American. Japanese loss considerable, English slight; Americans none. Ground very limited. In morning American troops occupied rear position, which was to form turning movement, but were unable to form in line. Pei-ho to left bank tomorrow morning and move on Yang sun. "Consul at Chee Foo furnished copy of dispatch from Tsung Li Yamen on July 30, which he has cabled."

## THE ISSUE OF COMMUNICATION

WASHINGTON, August 8.—Minister Wu this morning received an edict under date of August 6th, in which the Chinese Government permits the Powers to hold open and free communication with their Ministers. This includes the sending of cipher messages.

The Chinese Minister has also received a copy of the Imperial edict of August 2d, which was delayed in transmission. It directs the safe conduct of the foreigners to Tien-Tsin and assigns Jung Lu to select efficient officials to give this conduct. WASHINGTON, August 8.—Secretary Root said this afternoon that a message had been delivered to Minister Wu saying that free communication has not been established between this Government and its Minister at Peking, and therefore the demands made in the President's reply to the Emperor had not been accepted.

## MINISTER WU GIVES HIS VIEWS

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Chinese Minister made an early visit to the State Department, delivering the edict of August 2, which had been delayed en route, directing Jung Lu to select high officials to escort the foreign Ministers from Peking to Tien-Tsin. This was turned over to Acting Secretary Adee and the text of the edict made public. The edict also directed that free communication be allowed between the Ministers and their Governments on message upon text. A later communication, dated August 5th, extended this free communication with regard to the messages being in open text. Minister Wu showed the utmost concern in the seriousness of the situation. As to the message from Minister Cenger, he said:

"It is not for me to discuss the Cenger telegram, as it speaks for itself. But at such a moment I hope a distorted and exaggerated interpretation will not be placed on the message. Its seriousness I do not question, but I ask the public to take what it says and not draw inferences as to its meaning. It is dated at the Tel Nan Yamen, which is the Yamen of the Governor of Shan Tung. It is forwarded direct from the Governor to the State Department, showing the efforts of our officials to get messages between Washington and Peking. Again, it is in

cipher, which shows that there is free communication, despite all the statements and criticisms that this free communication was cut off. Mr. Cenger's statement that the Chinese Government insists on their leaving Peking disposes of another statement that the Government was holding the Ministers as hostages. On the contrary, it urges them to go and offers an escort to conduct them. Whether it is safe or not is a matter of individual judgment, and Mr. Cenger appears to regard it as unsafe. But I do not care to go further into the details of the message, as I do not wish to be in the position of an apologist.

## THE CHINESE CRISIS IN BRIEF ITEMS

An extra session of Congress is improbable.

Four more missionaries have been murdered at Hankow.

Four armed Russian steamers are patrolling the Amur.

Gen. Chaffee calls for more men. He now has about 3,500.

More artillery is being sent from Manila to Gen. Chaffee.

Capt. McCalla, U. S. N. is nursing his wounds at Nagasaki.

England expects a long war in China and is preparing for it.

A hospital corps is being organized to go with Chaffee's army.

The steamer Thyra will take 500 horses from Portland to China.

Heavy sieges guns have been ordered from Fort Riley to China.

The fourth brigade of Indian troops has been ordered to China.

The export of war material from England to China is prohibited.

The Russian attack on Newchwang is said to have been unprovoked.

Andrew D. White denies that the Kaiser told his men to give no quarter.

After Li Hung Chang left Canton the Imperial troops joined the Boxers.

All Baptist missionaries in Eastern Central China are safe at Shanghai.

It is estimated that Boxers have killed between 10,000 and 15,000 native converts.

The Chinese, at last accounts, were fortifying their lines outside the British Legation.

The shipment of troops to the Amur shows much fraud in the Russian railway system.

Germany wants the Yangtze valley kept open and is opposed to the division of China.

Hsu Ching Chen, formerly Minister to Russia, has been beheaded for pro-foreign tendencies.

Boxers are murdering missionaries in Southern China but are not disturbing treaty ports.

Li Hung Chang is in a despondent state and a rumor of his suicide prevailed for a day or two.

The U. S. navy has been ordered to co-operate with the army in landing troops in China.

The Washington Government is entirely satisfied that the dispatches from Cenger are genuine.

Chinese batteries on the Yangtze are being repaired and new ones are building at Wu Sung.

The Imperial troops are entrenched at Pei-tsang, on the line of the Tien-Tsin and Peking railway.

It is expected that several more regiments will be taken from the Philippines for Chinese service.

Food is scarce at Tien-Tsin and the river is filled with the headless bodies of hundreds of Chinese.

Senator Teller declares the President has no power to enter the Chinese war. He wants an extra session.

Rev. Father Marquette writes that dozens of Christian communities have been devastated by the Boxers.

It is reported that the Chinese have broken the canal bank, flooding the country between Tien-Tsin and Peking.

Germany regrets that she cannot join in the attack on Peking with a force of proper size, but applauds the other Powers.

Li Hung Chang will issue a proclamation granting amnesty to the Boxers on condition that they cease making disturbances.

The Seattle Pak Ling, which started from Tsung Li Yamen with cargo and passengers, has been captured and is being held by the Chinese.

On July 30 a part of Gen. Orlorf's forces attacked the Chinese regulars, capturing one gun and a number of flags and killing the Chinese commander and 200 men.

Russian railway parties in retreat were harassed by Chinese in the Chinpan passes. Three guards and one workman were killed and twenty workmen fled to the mountains, none of whom have returned.

Li Ping Heng, the new member of Peking, has headed two members of the Tsung Li Yamen and denounced Li Hung Chang and the Viceroy of Nanking on a charge of maintaining relations with foreigners.

Russian War Office telegrams received in Washington from Eastern Siberia show the Chinese have destroyed the railway in several places, interrupting the passage of through trains. The Cossacks guard 2,000 versts of the frontier railway.

The Russians have taken the town of Sekhalin in Manchuria, taking one gun and a quantity of Mauser cartridges. The steamer Silenga suffered severely from Chinese rifle fire. The Russians bombarded Aigun with twelve mortars and the Chinese replied. One Russian officer and five men were killed and fifteen wounded.

**TAKES EXCEPTION.**

**Pacific Hardware Company Claim No Breach of the Law.**

The Pacific Hardware Company represents the idea that it broke any law in its recent alterations of a shed back of the Stangenwald building. Manager Pinkham says:

"There is no law within the knowledge of the Pacific Hardware Company that requires a merchant to secure permission from the authorities that he may provide shelving, counters or racks on which to display, assort or conveniently store and handle his goods, and the attempt to expose the Pacific Hardware Company as a wilful and determined violator of the law is entirely uncalled for. Within a building on Merchant street recently leased from Levers & Cooke the Pacific Hardware Company stored a rack resting on the ground, which was intended to carry properly 300 and some 300 tons of iron and steel."

"The contractor found some points in the interior of the building in the way and knock them out, thus letting a portion of the building rest on the rack for support. If the Pacific Hardware Company violated the law it did so without premeditated purpose and it questions the statement that it in any way exceeded its privileges."

## BRYAN IS NOTIFIED

He Lays Down the Issue of Imperialism.

## A STRONG PARTY SPEECH

The Financial Issue is Avoided and the Philippine Issue is Taken up.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 8.—

William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, were notified of their nomination for the offices of President and Vice President respectively in Military Park, shortly after 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Thousands of people witnessed the ceremonies. Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was introduced by Mayor Taggart as presiding officer. Senator Jones in a brief speech introduced Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee, Congressman Richardson was received with wild cheers as he mounted the stand to officially notify Mr. Bryan of the fact that he had been selected as Presidential nominee of the Democratic Convention at Kansas City.

When Mr. Bryan arose to reply a demonstration occurred which perhaps has never been equalled in this city. When order was finally restored Mr. Bryan began his address, which was of considerable length. Cheer upon cheer greeted him at every telling period. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and members of the notification committee: I shall at an early day, and in a more formal manner, accept the nomination which you tender, and I shall at that time discuss the various questions covered by the Democratic platform. It may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us and upon the question which is predominant in the minds of the people.

When I say that the contest of 1900 is a contest between the Democracy on the one hand and plutocracy on the other, I do not mean to say that all our opponents have deliberately chosen to give to organized wealth a predominant influence in the affairs of the Government, but I do assert that the important issues of the day the Republican party is dominated by those influences which constantly tend to elevate pecuniary considerations and ignore human rights.

Mr. Bryan then discussed the Philippine question of great length and concluded as follows:

There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the Democratic platform and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I unreservedly endorse. If elected, I shall convene congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose—first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands; second, as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Philippines; just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Philippines from outside interference while they work out their destiny. Just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America and are by the Monroe doctrine pledged to protect Cuba. An European protectorate often results in the exploitation of the ward by the guardian. An American protectorate gives to the nation protected the advantage of our strength, without making it the victim of our greed. For three quarters of a century the Monroe doctrine has been a shield to neighboring republics, and yet it has imposed no pecuniary burden upon us. After the Philippines had sided us in the war with Spain we could not honorably turn them over to their former masters, we could not leave them to be victims of the ambitious designs of the European nations, and since we do not wish to make them a part of us, or to hold them as subjects, we propose the only alternative—namely, to give them independence and stand them against molestation from without.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I can never fully discharge the debt of gratitude which I owe to my countrymen for the honors which they have so generously bestowed upon me; but, sir, whether it be my lot to occupy the high office for which the convention has named me, or to spend the remainder of my days in private life, it shall be my constant ambition and my controlling purpose to aid in realizing the high ideals of those whose wisdom and courage and sacrifice brought this republic into existence. I

can conceive of a national destiny surpassing the glories of the present and the past—a destiny which meets the responsibilities of today and measures up to the possibilities of the future. Behold a republic, resting securely upon the foundation stones quarried by revolutionary patriots from the mountain of Eternal Truth—a republic applying in practice and proclaiming to the world the self-evident proposition: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted among men to secure those rights; that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Behold a republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all to earnest endeavor and in which the law restrains every hand uplifted for a neighbor's injury—a republic in which every citizen is a sovereign, but in which no one cares to wear a crown. Behold a republic standing erect while empires all around are bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved, while other flags are only feared. Behold a republic increasing in population, in strength, and in influence solving the problems of civilization and hastening the coming of an universal brotherhood—a republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example, and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness. Behold a republic great in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, "is as the shining light that shineth more and more into the perfect day."

## FILIPINOS TRAPPED AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The first serious check which the American troops have met in the Philippines during the past two months is recorded in a dispatch received this morning from General MacArthur. It is assumed that the little American command which suffered so severely was completely trapped and was obliged to surrender or to be exterminated. The message is as follows:

"MANILA, August 4.—Adjutant General, Washington: First Lieutenant Alastair, corps of engineers, United States Army, with an escort of fifteen men, was attacked August 1, on the road between San Miguel de Mayug (Luzon) and San Isidro (Luzon) by an armed band of insurgents reported 350 strong. The entire party was killed, wounded or captured."

NEW YORK, August 7.—A cable to the Sun from Hongkong says: Manila advices to the Philippine Junta report that General MacArthur and General Alajandrino, a leading rebel commander, are negotiating for the surrender, under the amnesty proclamation, of the insurgent forces in Central Luzon. These rebel forces include those under Colonels Lucena and Tecson, who last Wednesday captured Lieutenant Alastair, corps of engineers and eleven cavalrymen.

**Talmage on the Czar.**

BERLIN, August 6.—Rev. T. de Witt Talmage, who arrived here yesterday with his family from St. Petersburg, preached in the American Church today on "Encouragement to Christian Workers."

To the correspondent Dr. Talmage said: "While in St. Petersburg I was invited to dine with Emperor Nicholas, who is in excellent health and gives me the impression of being physically strong. He seemed to be much interested in American politics and inquired regarding the prospects of the Presidential election. He is extremely well informed as to American affairs generally. The Czar talked freely about the China question and said he expected that all would pass off without long difficulties."

Dr. Talmage, who was favorably impressed with the development of the Russian people, said: "I found as much religious liberty in Russia as there is in New York or Washington."

**A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.**

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended, and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first, it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Flies are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

## A CRIMINAL LIBEL SUIT

Attorney Kinney Sues E. S. Gill.

## EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN

Lawyer Alleges Injury on Account of a Publication in That Journal.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The climax of the controversy amongst the lawyers growing out of the Bar Association dinner of last Friday evening, came yesterday in a criminal libel suit begun against Edwin S. Gill, Editor of the "Honolulu Republican."

W. A. Kinney is the complainant. The penal summons was served on Mr. Gill yesterday afternoon at his office by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth.

The complaint alleges that Mr. Gill is guilty of libel in the first degree in that the newspaper in question made a publication which tends to injure the complainant's reputation and good name and to bring him into contempt, disgrace, odium and ridicule, by circulating the alleged libel by making it known to others. The complaint in full reads as follows:

William A. Kinney, being duly sworn says, that Edwin S. Gill, residing in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, within the jurisdiction of this court, on or wit: Sunday, August 12, 1900, at Honolulu and within the jurisdiction of this court, was and is guilty of the offense of publishing a libel in the first degree, of and concerning said W. A. Kinney, in that said "Honolulu Republican," a newspaper of general circulation in said Honolulu, a general or print, which directly tended to injure the fame, reputation or good name of said W. A. Kinney and to bring him into disgrace, odium, contempt and ridicule, and maliciously put said libel into circulation, and promulgated, exhibited and distributed it for the purpose of making it known to others and thereby in fact did make it known to others and aided and assisted in promulgating, exhibiting and distributing it. Said libel being in the words following, to wit:

Then is appended the front page article which appeared in the Republican of Sunday, August 12; the headlines reading, "Insult to Judges Had Been Pre-Arranged."

(Signed) W. A. KINNEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of August, 1900.

W. L. WILCOX, District Magistrate of Honolulu.

Edwin S. Gill is commanded to appear before Judge Wilcox on Thursday, August 16th, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., then and there to answer the charge of libel in the first degree made against him.

The day after the article appeared Mr. Kinney sent a letter to the Republican in which he demanded a retraction of the statement that a number of his cases had been stricken from the court calendar. In Tuesday's Republican there was an editorial apologizing for the statement. In Tuesday's Advertiser Mr. Kinney had a signed letter in which he asked an investigation of the charges in the Republican that there was in Honolulu a "ring of lawyers who dictated to the courts here in the past." Judge Humphreys requested the Grand Jury to pay no attention to signed statements in the newspapers, and less than six hours thereafter the criminal libel suit was filed.

Following is the letter from Mr. Kinney to the Republican demanding a retraction.

Honolulu, August 13, 1900.

E. S. GILL, Esq., Editor Honolulu Republican.

Dear Sir—In the issue of the Republican of Sunday, August 12, there appears the statement:

"Some of the old cases that Mr. Kinney was interested in, and which had been carried on the calendar for years, were stricken off. No valid reason was presented to the Court why the attorney should not be ready for trial, and there was no reason for the cases not being stricken off the calendar."

The statement is false. Please retract it at once, and with the same publicity with which it was made.

W. A. KINNEY

**TO PROTECT OUR FISH.**

Prominent Men Identify Themselves With the Association.

Among the names attached to the petition for the formation of a Fish Association which is being organized by Secretary of the Territory Henry E. Cooper, are those of representative men who have been identified at all times with every public interest of the Islands.

Among them are F. M. Hatch, W. O. Smith, H. C. Austin, T. W. Hobron, W. W. Hall, C. D. Chase, Oscar White, George W. Smith and Henry Waterhouse.

Mr. Cooper expects to hear from Washington today in regard to the establishment of a fish hatchery in the Islands and as to whether a fish expert can be sent here to make investigations.



## LANTERNS

**SPECIALS**

FOR

**THIS WEEK**

**THE PERFECTION**

**LUNCH BOX**

**25 cents each**

**Black Cloth Covering, Flat Folding.**

When in use resembles a Camera. When not in use can be folded and carried in the pocket.

See Our Window Display

**JUST RECEIVED**

A fine line of Crystal Etched and Crystal Etched with Gilt

**French Glassware**

**W. W. Dimond & Co.**

LIMITED,

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

King Street, Honolulu.

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE

IS WINDING UP THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood and all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 6d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 12s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LITTLE AND CURTIS DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

**CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.**

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

**Castle & Cooke, Ltd.**

HONOLULU.

**Commission Merchants.**

**SUGAR FACTORS.**

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd.

The Waiata Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Koloa Agricultural Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.







## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

1-SUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1900.

## HAWAIIANS AND LABOR.

It is often urged by demagogues that the native Hawaiian has been crowded out of his old avocations by white rapacity and unfriendliness. The charge is never true, for an examination of the facts will show that where the natives have lost ground the fault is due to their own unwillingness to meet the requirements of a commercial civilization.

The point is being shown on the waterfront every day. For years the natives had a monopoly of loading and unloading ships. They did good work and got fair pay. Lately wages have gone up somewhat with two results which, in the nature of things, are bound to be unfortunate for Hawaiian labor. In the first place, having a taste of blood, the native dockmen are demanding more and more despite the fact that Japanese coolies will do the same work for much less, secondly, having regular accumulations of good pay while they work they lay off to spend it on creature comforts, caring nothing how busy their employers may be or how much their aid may be required. Finally such men have to go because their services are too expensive and uncertain.

The whole thing is a source of melancholy to old friends of the Hawaiian but there seems to be no external remedy. The cane fields call for active hands but no Hawaiian responds. The trades are open but the Asiatics, by superior thrift and industry, are gradually possessing them. Even the old Hawaiian taro fields are being worked by Chinese. The wide ocean teems with fish, the market price of the edibles high and the Hawaiian used to be an expert fisherman. Why does he not man his fleets of canoes and seek the spoils of the finny chase? If he fishes at all he lays off until the proceeds of the catch are spent, never thinking for a moment that he ought to do business in a business-like way. And all the while he looks askance at the haole whom he thinks has deprived him of his birthright.

The Hawaiians have many able leaders but not many serviceable ones. There are leaders who teach the beauties of office-holding and the delights of political revenge and who draw hashish pictures of lazy elysiums to come, but there is no apostle of industry and thrift, no native Ben Franklin to inspire the prudent virtues. The wise Hawaiians will long for his coming as the Indians of Mexico longed for the return of Montezuma. He would be indeed the savior of the race, the world-wise industrial Messiah of a drowning people. A nation that lies down to rest while its condition demands toll degenerates and dies; but who can predicate such misfortunes of a people that make the anvil ring and the furrow lengthen and who go down to the sea in ships?

Is this a Grand Jury or a Grand Jury, Ltd.?

When Judges are made by "pulls" judgments are made by politics.

The completeness of the Advertiser's telegraphic summary receives another illustration this morning.

If the powers can avoid quarrelling among themselves they will escape one of the chief dangers of the Peking campaign.

And now Judge Humphreys has lifted the official scalp of Chester Doyle, probably as a fraternal compliment to Judge Little.

If the Grand Jury goes on and investigates what Judge Humphreys told it to in his first charge it will hardly run any risks of contempt proceedings if it overlooks the contradictory warnings of the second one.

The Conger dispatch shows that the Imperial troops were firing on the British Legation, which was reason enough, in all conscience, to deter the envoys from leaving Peking under Imperial "protection." It is very evident that "the Government" and "the Boxers" are now interchangeable terms.

Li Hung Chang is not a man to commit suicide while any hope remains. So far, he has balanced between the foreigners, the Boxers and the Dm-press-Dowager with the skill of an acrobat. His position is safer than that of any great dignitary of China as he has avoided the active suspicion and hostility of nearly every one.

It is a good sign that somebody wants to start a boot and shoe factory here. We need manufacturing industries. After boots and shoes we might fabricate cigars and work up sisal fiber on a large scale. If somebody will have the enterprise to set out rubber forests, Hawaii may become famous as a manufacturer of rubber goods. All that is needed is a little hustling acumen among investors.

When Prince Henry left Kiel for the Far East the Kaiser saluted him as a possible Emperor of China and the Prince, following some further allusion to the mailed fist, promised to bestow on the reluctant Orientals the gospel of His Majesty's anointed person, whatever that may have been. It was all very fine and theatrical but the results are disappointing in the present emergency. Prince Henry long since went back home, taking most of his ships with him, and the Kaiser expresses regret that he cannot join in the demonstration against Peking with a force of proper size. For a crusade which began with so much oratory parade and martial music, the end seems rather lame and impotent.

## BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

Like Orator Puff, who had two tones in his voice, Judge Humphreys has two voices in his charge to the Grand Jury. The following parallel positions will show how discordant they are. One is in the form of an indictment from a supplemental charge made by Judge Humphreys when the Grand Jury was invited to look at the Daily Republic; the other is an extract from the original charge made by the Judge when he wanted it to gaze on some of Governor Dole's appointees.

(From Supplemental Charge.)

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—I desire to direct your attention to a matter which I feel it proper to advert to at this time. Since the beginning of this term, and since the organization of this jury certain statements have been made in the public press. I desire to say to you, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, that you are not to concern yourself with any matter or thing, by whomsoever it may purport to have been written or signed, which appears in the public press of this city or in any public press.

(From Original Charge.)

The matters in regard to which it will be your duty to make inquiry are such as may be within the knowledge of any one of you; such as may be given to you in charge by this Court, such as may be submitted to you by the Attorney General, and finally such as may be brought to your attention by private parties. But you are not limited in your inquiries to crimes which are alleged to have been actually committed. You may comment, in your final report to this Court, and indeed, it is your duty if necessary thereto, to comment upon the management of public institutions, and any condition which you may deem detrimental to the public good.

You will investigate any other condition prevailing, or alleged to prevail, in this community of which you may have individual knowledge, or which may be brought to your attention. In connection with these conditions crimes have been committed, you will return indictments against the persons committing such crimes, and if no crimes have been committed in connection therewith, and you yet believe that such conditions are a menace to the public peace, to public safety, and to the good order of the community, or unlawfully hamper the liberties of the citizen, you may comment thereon in your final report to this Court, and thus direct public attention thereto.

At the conclusion of your labors you should render a final report to the Court, in which you may state the number of cases examined by you and for what, the number of indictments found by you and for what; and as I have before stated you may also in your final report comment upon and direct public attention to any evils existing or threatened which you deem worthy of public consideration.

That is to say the Grand Jury could consider what might be brought to its attention by private parties so long as the private parties got after Arthur Brown and other officials whom the "machine" wants to remove; but it must frown upon all private parties, including the gentlemen who publish signed demands for protection from libel, when the libel lodges against one's friends.

You must "direct public attention to" any evils existing or threatened which you deem worthy of public attention—except libels committed by the Honolulu Republican.

"A Daniel come to judgment, yea a Daniel. Oh wise young Judge how do I honor thee."

## SEWERS AND DISEASE.

As the funds at the disposal of the Board of Health are \$40,000 less than the amount required to complete the sewer system, it is of first importance to this community to make up the amount. There are two ways to do it. One is to call an extra session of the Legislature and ask it to appropriate, the other is to secure a loan from the citizens on the pledge that the Legislature will be urged to repay the fund with interest.

The need of doing something is urgent for the city, in many respects, is getting back precisely where it was before the outbreaks of cholera and bubonic plague. We have a population of 40,000. Every day sees not less than twenty tons of filth deposited in the soil exclusive of the garbage of kitchens, some of which is buried. This means an accumulation since May 1st, less the amount removed by the excavators, of 2180 tons. How much the excavators have handled we cannot tell, but those vehicles are rarely seen in many parts of the city. It must be remembered also that a prodigious amount of filth was left untouched during the plague for want of the machinery to cleanse cesspools. A short time ago a cesspool was opened and excavated for the first time in five years. There are many such.

It goes without the saying that if things proceed as they are another epidemic will have to be fought and paid for. The truth roughly spoken is that Honolulu, which ought to be a sanatorium, is one of the most unhealthy places in the United States. We have a high death rate and a long record of epidemics: three of small pox, one of which cost over 3000 lives, one of cholera, one of bubonic plague, and we have besides an ever present scourge of tuberculosis and of malarial and typhoid fevers. Four of these maladies, cholera, bubonic plague, malarial and typhoid fevers are diseases of filth or insanitation, which makes it our own fault if we let them go on. They cannot be avoided while we continue to be a cesspooled city, one supplied with the water of unfiltered tropical reservoirs, without a garbage crematory and surrounded and permeated with taro and rice swamps.

But the sewers are the main thing. People may filter and boil their own drinking water, the city garbage will soon be cremated, the advance in the price of city and "close in" real estate and the need of the conservation of the artesian flow will sooner or later drain the swamps. Sewers, however, can have no satisfactory substitutes. We must get them in completed form and comprehensive area as soon as possible or accept the risk which the present increase of typhoid fever conveys.

Will not the Executive Council take the matter up with the Board of Health and devise some way to give sewers to the whole of Honolulu according to the original plan? An epidemic might cost the country another million for the pound of cure. It is the part of common sense to buy the ounce of prevention.

## LIBEL.

The Gomez libel suit against the Hawaiian Gazette Company favors of ancient history, it having begun in 1893. At the first trial, which was concerning an alleged opium deal, details of which were published in the Advertiser, the Circuit Judge ruled that the company could not give evidence of the truth of the charge, and with its hands thus tied the plaintiff was given a verdict of \$500. On appeal to the Supreme

Court this ruling was reversed and a new trial ordered. At the trial yesterday the company was allowed to give evidence tending to show the truth of the charge and to show that all of its information came direct from the police authorities, proving that there was no malice in publication.

That the offense of the paper was a purely technical one is evidenced by the fact that Judge Silliman yesterday found for the plaintiff and awarded one dollar damages. This is virtually a decision in favor of the defendant.

It is the duty of the press to give the news as correctly as possible, and this the Advertiser did in 1893 as it does in 1900. In the hurry necessarily incidental to the making up of a daily paper minor inaccuracies occasionally creep in, but in the main the Advertiser's news reports are accurate and to be depended upon.

## MAY BE A FORLORN HOPE.

The world will wait with anxiety upon the fortunes of the little army which is wayfaring towards Peking along the banks of the Peiho river. No army of invasion ever took greater chances, for the odds against it are legion; it has no supreme commander, it is made up of mutually distrustful elements and its goal is a fortified capital which an uncombed but assuredly great number of well-armed Chinamen are ready to defend with their lives.

The wall of Peking, fifty feet high, from twenty to thirty feet thick and with entrance ways that generally require the visitor to pass first through a walled and fortified circular court yard—a sort of vestibule to the real entrance—before reaching the city proper, is a formidable defence even against modern artillery of the highest power. To be sure the outer shell of the wall is made of brick, but within are loose stones packed down with the weight of ages. Such a wall cannot be reduced by field guns, the highest explosives would merely change its shape. Nor do we think the ramparts of the Chinese capital could be scaled, for fifty feet of sheer wall is something not easily handled by a scaling ladder especially when the top of the obstruction is covered with riflemen and bomb-throwers.

Assuming that Peking will be stoutly defended what are the allies to do? Carrying the place by assault being out of the question, there remain the devices of siege and bombardment. As to siege it would take half a million men to surround Peking as the Germans encircled Paris; and as to a bombardment, things of that sort make more noise than they do harm. For days the British legation at Peking was under shell fire but it emerged without substantial injury. The American North Atlantic fleet fired a hundred heavy projectiles at Matanzas and killed a mule. San Juan regarded Sampson's bombardment as a joke. Little the Government at Peking cares for such a threat; for the stone houses of the town would avert a conflagration and the loss of coolie life would be immaterial. At the same time the Government would know that China's unnumbered millions were rallying to cut the foreigners off.

The most we can hope for is that the old time fear of the foreigner, distracted councils and inefficient preparation among the Chinese, will enable the little band of allies to win by a dash. If the hope is not fulfilled then nothing is more likely than such another disaster as that which the Soudanese in the early Eighties, inflicted upon Hicks Pasha's army.

## BARNEY IS INDICTED

Must Answer to Murder Charge.

HE KILLED J. W. LORBER

John Antone and Eugene Avery Also Billed By the Grand Jury.

Samuel Barney, who shot and killed John W. Lorbeer, the yardmaster of the Oahu Railway, was formally indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree.

The amended indictment against John Antone, the young Portuguese who was accused of converting to his own use a teacher's warrant belonging to W. E. Weigel, was filed yesterday by the Grand Jury.

## INDICTMENT DISMISSED.

The indictment against Kane, the native who is accused of hiring a Chinese hackman to the summit of Tantalus and there attacking, woefully mugging and robbing him, was dismissed yesterday by Judge Humphreys.

W. A. Kinney had demurred to the indictment on a number of different grounds and his demurrer was sustained on the ground that the indictment did not show that Kane had committed the outrage with "intent to steal." This being of the essence of a charge of robbery, the indictment was dismissed and Kane was ordered into the custody of the High Sheriff and the Grand Jury will re-indict him.

## AVERY INDICTED.

An indictment was brought by the Grand Jury yesterday against Eugene Avery, the former member of the Southwell Opera Company who was arrested on a charge of embezzlement as he was about to depart for the Coast on the last Australia.

The indictment charges that Avery, being entrusted with the sum of \$72, the property of William C. King, did feloniously convert and dispose of to his own use the said sum of money and thereby commit the crime of embezzlement.

**RULES FOR FEDERAL COURT.**

The committee which has been considering rules for the Federal court returned with a volume of thirty typewritten pages which Chairman J. C. Baird presented to Judge Estee with the compliments of the committee. Judge Estee breathed a little hard at the sight of their bulk, but on motion of Mr. Baird he ordered them printed and they will be adopted as the rules of practice of the United States Court for Hawaii. The rules are largely the same as those in use in the Federal courts in the States.

**"DIAMOND HEAD CHARLIE."**—An American citizen. The man who gives the community its first news of the coming of vessels from the outer world applied in the United States Circuit Court yesterday for admission as an American and in a very few moments later he departed with a document that announced to all and sundry that John C. Petersen, a former citizen of Sweden, was now an American qualified to exercise all rights as such.

**INTERPRETER APPOINTED.**

James Harbottle Hakulo was yesterday appointed Japanese interpreter for the courts by Judge Humphreys in place of Chester Doyle. Hakulo is endorsed by MIKI Saito, Japanese Consul, most of the important Japanese firms and banks of the city, and Police Judge Wilcox and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth.

**VESSEL RELEASED.**

Judge Estee yesterday released the bark Empire in bonds of \$500 furnished by J. A. Gilman and Charles Atterton. The Empire was libeled by a number of sailors for their pay.

**GOMEZ CASE TRIED.**

Judge Silliman was occupied in hearing the case of J. E. Gomez against the Hawaiian Gazette Company yesterday. The case is an old one which was first tried in the Circuit Court, appealed to the Supreme Court and there reversed and remanded. Yesterday the case was being retried. Judgment was given the plaintiff for \$1.

**CIRCUIT COURT ORDERS.**

Territory vs. Ah Chong, selling opium, motion to quash indictment overruled; prosecution ordered to file bill of particulars making indictment more specific as to time.

Territory vs. Animoto, motion to quash indictment overruled; demurrer overruled.

**FEDERAL COURT ORDERS.**

Speckels vs. bark Dunreagan; one week granted to file answer.

In re habeas corpus of Lau San, protection granted until Saturday to file brief answering plaintiff.

**MEETING OF HEALANIS.**

Elect Officers and Talk About the Races.

The Healan Boat Club held a meeting last evening for the purpose of electing officers, discussing plans for the races in September, and adopting a new set of by-laws and rules and regulations.

These were the officers elected: Walter E. Wall, president; P. L. Weaver, vice president; A. L. C. Atkinson, captain; James W. Lloyd, vice-captain; H. P. Roth, commodore; C. S. Smith, vice-commodore; C. B. Gray, treasurer; Fred B. Damon, auditor; G. H. Gear, secretary.

Speeches were delivered by a number of the newly elected officers. Captain Atkinson and Vice-Captain Lloyd speaking especially on the necessity of club support for the crews. The necessity of transferring the crews at once to Pearl Harbor was especially urged, so that the men might get down to hard work at distance rowing at once.

F. R. Hendry, United States Marshal at Honolulu, has been presented with a handsome badge by C. H. Brown of Hilo.

## "Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for an honest, reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power. Its wonderful record of cures has made it America's Greatest Medicine.

Rosy Cheeks — "I have good health and rosy cheeks, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds me up and saves doctor bills." Mary A. Burke, East Clay St., Indianapolis, Ind.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, non-digestion and only cathartics to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. Craft have returned from a week's vacation at Waikeane.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Brock died on Sunday after an illness of several days.

W. K. Wilder returned from the Coast yesterday on the Alameda, after an absence of several years.

Miss Harriet Austin returned from the Coast by the Alameda, and is a guest of her brother, H. C. Austin.

The next mail for the Coast will be taken by the Mariposa on Friday. The Mariposa will also take passengers.

During the construction of the new culvert at the King street bridge on Waikiki Road the bridge will be closed.

Samuel Barney, who is accused of the murder of John W. Lorbeer, has been taken to the Oahu penitentiary pending his trial.

George A. Martin, son of the Fort street tailor, has returned from the Coast and will start an establishment of his own in the Elite block.

It is promised by Manager C. S. Deaky of the Pacific Heights Electric Railway that the road will be in operation in about three weeks longer.

By the Alameda was received the news that the census returns of Honolulu have arrived safely in Washington and work on tabulating them has begun.

Rev. William Kincaid of the Central Union Church of Honolulu, is a guest of the Occidental. He arrived from the Islands yesterday.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The report comes from San Francisco that at the close of the grand opera season at the Tivoli the entire company will come to Honolulu for a season of several weeks here.

James Crane of the Hawaiian Electric Company, Eugene Devauchelle and a party of friends left yesterday for a week's camping out on the slopes of Haleakala, Maui.

There was no regular Japanese interpreter in the Police Court yesterday. Chester Doyle was there, but he had tendered his resignation the day before, and he was specially sworn to act. Marshal A. D. Ray states that Mr. McCandless announces that the old census department rooms on the first floor of the Judiciary building will be ready for occupancy by him and his force of deputy marshals on Friday next.

If you have been saving your Hawaiian stamps and wish to dispose of them for cash you will do well by corresponding with W. Sellshopp & Co. of San Francisco. They have an ad in this paper quoting their prices per hundred. Prof. W. C. Stubbs has selected a tract on the slopes of Punchbowl, which has been set aside for a naval hospital by the President, as the best location for the agricultural station, and he will recommend that Congress make use of it for this purpose.

A list of the fruit trees and plants of the Hawaiian Islands is being prepared by Professor Koehle, the Government entomologist, to be taken to Washington by Dr. W. C. Stubbs, the Government officer who is here to arrange for the establishment of an agricultural station here.

The census bureau will give up its quarters in the Judiciary building to United States Marshal Ray at the close of this week. Where the offices will be moved to is not yet known, but as the work is practically completed the new offices will not necessarily be large.

Sol Peck, a prominent merchant of Honolulu, and brother to Phil Peck, the banker of Hilo, arrived on the last trip of the Australia from the Island, says the San Francisco Call of August 4. Illness has confined Mr. Peck to his bed at the residence of his brother at 1847 Pine street. On his recovery a three months' sojourn in California with his wife and daughters will be in order.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.			For San Francisco.		
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 21		
GALIC	AUG. 28	DORIC	AUG. 28		
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 17		
CHINA	SEPT. 15	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 15		
DORIC	SEPT. 22	SEPTIC	SEPT. 22		
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 29	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 2		
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 9		
COPTIC	OCT. 17	GALIC	OCT. 17		
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27		
PEKING	NOV. 2	CHINA	NOV. 2		
GALIC	NOV. 10	DORIC	NOV. 12		

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H. Hackfeld &amp; Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



# MAY LIVE TO SUFFER

**Murderer Pueo Grows Strong.**

# HE EATS THROUGH A TUBE

**Uxoricide at the Queen's Hospital Has Good Chance to Survive.**

Pueo, the native who killed his wife in Palama ten days ago, will live to stand trial for his crime. At the Queen's Hospital he is gradually recovering his strength and unless something unforeseen happens he will in a few weeks be practically out of danger.

But it will be long before that great gash which Pueo cut in his throat in the vain and desperate endeavor to kill himself after murdering his wife will be closed. Gradually nature is doing its best to repair the damage done in that awful moment. The edges of the cut are gradually drawing together and the wound is a trifle less wide than at first, but still the wound gapes frightfully and the severed trachea is open so that the injured man breathes through the orifice instead of through the passage designed by nature for such purposes. Dr. Wood hopes eventually to be able to stitch the wound together and close it completely, but it will be long before he will be able to do so, and when he does it is likely that he will be compelled to draw down the head until it will be difficult for Pueo to look upwards.

At present Pueo is taking his ease in the hospital and he seems to suffer little pain and to be fairly comfortable. He takes his meals regularly through a rubber pipe put into the mouth and passed down his throat past the wound. He is fed on milk and eggs and sherry and he seems to thrive on that diet, for he is not losing any flesh and seems to enjoy his meals thoroughly. He asked for a rubber pipe yesterday, but Superintendent Eckhardt had to refuse him. During the greater part of the day the wound is loosely bandaged, light gauze being first placed over the wound and the bandage wrapped over it.

Gradually Pueo is recovering his powers of speech. He cannot talk plainly yet nor very loud, but he can make his words known and he has conversed on one or two occasions for a considerable period with his nurse. He prefers to talk in the native tongue, although he understands and speaks English well enough when in normal health. His principal difficulty in speaking English is the articulation, for the muscles of the throat being so badly severed, it is hard for him to move his lips. Of his crime Pueo speaks little, although he has referred to it once or twice in speaking with the native attendants. To Superintendent Eckhardt he tells of his condition, talking in English though with difficulty.

Yesterday Pueo received a visit from his 15-year-old daughter. The little girl remained with him for some time and he seemed much comforted by her presence, although he said little to her. In the afternoon he was carried out on the veranda on a stretcher and remained out of doors for some time.

Dr. Wood in an interview with an Advertiser man yesterday said that Pueo's condition is steadily improving and that his progress exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

The patient is fed twice a day and when satiated with food he signifies it by making motions to that effect. He can talk on account of the wound having been made above the larynx, where the vocal organs are situated.

Dr. Wood thinks that it will be two months before the wound is closed up sufficiently to warrant him performing the final operation of stitching together the wind-pipe, which, of course, will have to be done. Unless blood poisoning sets in, of which there is no immediate prospect, the chances of Pueo's ultimate recovery are very good.

Pueo's neck is lightly bandaged, but he is able, when requested to by the doctors, by leaning back or inclining his head forward, to make the wound yawn or close at will.

Pueo breathes through his neck as comfortably and naturally as in the normal manner. His wound is gradually granulating at the sides and the only thing which seems liable to affect a set-back in his condition is the deep depression to which he is subject very frequently.

## DEATH OF MRS. FARLEY.

**Well-Known Woman Passes Away at Koloa, Kauai.**

Mrs. J. K. Farley died at her residence in Koloa, Kauai, at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning of heart failure, induced from a long and severe attack of pneumonia. For some time past Mrs. Farley has been in a serious condition, and trained nurses were sent from Honolulu to attend her. Of late she had seemed to improve, but early Wednesday morning she was seized with an attack of heart failure and died very suddenly.

Mrs. Farley was well known as Miss Juliette King. She was a sister of W. O. Smith, former attorney general, and of Albert H. Smith of Kauai. Two sisters, Mrs. W. Waterhouse and Miss Emma C. Smith, live in Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. Farley was born on the island of Kauai, and had always been known as an enthusiastic friend of the native Hawaiians. She used her means lavishly for their advancement, and was well beloved by all members of the native race. About a year ago she became the wife of Mr. Farley.

It is expected that the funeral will be held today at Koloa.

Mrs. Thomas R. Bard, wife of United States Senator Bard, accompanied by her children, is stopping at the Occidental. She is on her way to Honolulu, on a pleasure trip.—San Francisco Chronicle.

# COACH JUDD

**Former Yale Man Trains Myrtles.**

**Has High Hopes For the Hearties Now Hustling for Fall Honors.**

James R. Judd, graduate of Yale class of '97, and who had the honor of feathering blade 7, starboard side, in the Freshman crew, is now coaching the Myrtle fours at the Peninsula for the races in September. Mr. Judd, whose home is in Honolulu, tried for the 'Varsity eight which was sent to Henley, England, but was thrown out, the last man to receive that disappointing honor. He is an authority on racing matters, his long service on the sliding boat among the sons of Eli teaching him many of the secrets of crew work which has so often sent the Yale shells to the fore.

Since his return to Honolulu Mr. Judd has taken unusual interest in the coming September races, and intends to put the Senior and Junior Myrtle crews through a physical and dietary regimen in return for which he predicts victory for the red and white pennant.

After having seen the practice work of both crews, Mr. Judd is of the opinion that very few of the oarsmen of Honolulu fully understand the American stroke. Mr. Kiehn, he says, knows the German stroke, of which he is a master. This year these two strokes will come in conflict, and the advantages of each will be determined by the final trial of strength on the race course.

On Tuesday evening, as coach, Mr. Judd stayed with the crews while they engaged in their evening practice. The crews are using as a boathouse the residence of Clarence Macfarlane at the Peninsula. The training table is excellent and well supplied with edibles. This is the first year the crews have been given coffee at breakfast. The water in the rowing takes place is not bothered by wind, tide or waves, as is encountered on the Charles river or New Haven harbor. The course at the Peninsula is an excellent one for good rowing, says Mr. Judd.

The crews are becoming thoroughly interested in their training. "I saw the two crews row," said the coach yesterday. "They are going at it with the proper vim and determination. Of course they have many faults, as any crew will have. With three or four weeks training before the racing, and working on the same lines, they may hope to improve greatly in form by the 8th of September. Their plans seem to be to row the Yale stroke. In the Senior boat the body and slide work is fairly good. The men work well together and control their slides. The blade work is very ragged. They were held high out of the water on the catch and were not turned straight through the finish. The result was the steady motion of the boat was interfered with. The boat when thus off its bottom was retarded in its progress."

"The Junior crew at first seemed a very beefy combination. The blade work, as such, did not exist, but they kept fairly good time, which is the first principle of rowing. The boat simply went along by brute strength. Watermanship is the main thing for both crews to learn."

Generally speaking the coach is very much elated over the material under his control, and feels that this year's racing will turn out some startling surprises.

The Hollister Drug Company are advertising White Clover soap. They claim it to be a high grade toilet soap. Price 25 cents per box.

# AFTER THE KILLING OF KING HUMBERT

**MONZA, August 3.—King Victor Emmanuel III has addressed the following proclamation to the Italian people.**

The second King of Italy is dead. Escaping, thanks to his valor as a soldier, the danger of battle and departing unharmed, thanks to Providence, from the risks he confronted so courageously to end in a public calamity, this good and virtuous King fell a victim to an atrocious crime, while, with easy conscience and without fear of danger, he was participating in the joys of his people at their fetes.

"It was not permitted to me to be present at the last breath of my father, but I understood my first duty to be to follow the course he left me and to imitate the virtues of the King and first citizen of Italy."

In this moment of profound sadness I have to and me the strength which comes with the examples of my august father and of that great King who deserves to be called the father of his country. I have also as a support the strength which comes from the love and devotion of the Italian people for the King, whom they venerated and we adore.

THE AIDE A SCAPEGOAT.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A cable to the Sun from London says: Unhappy General Fomoso Vagila, Humbert's aide-camp and master of the royal household, is being made a scapegoat for his master's own carelessness and contempt of danger. Humbert always refused an escort or special police protection while living among his own people, as he used to call the Monza folk. After Aochiaro's attempt on his life, the King was implored to allow precautions to be taken wherever he might be, and as for Monza, it was pointed out that it was too near Milan, the hotbed of revolutionists, to be considered outside the danger zone. All such representations were unavailing. Humbert went his own way and was happy.

Now General Fomoso Vagila is being upbraided by the press and vilified on all sides for not doing the very things which he earnestly endeavored to do. The Queen has not spoken on his life, the fatal night, and the young King, after listening to his verbal report of the tragedy, is said to have dismissed him from the royal service in a few cutting words, and the suggestion that not only the General should have insisted upon military and police escorts at Monza, but should also have been able to prevent the consummation of Breccia's murderous design by sacrificing his own life.

The simple fact that he was in the carriage with the King and escaped while Humbert fell is held to be damning proof that he was at fault. Some papers are even base enough to accuse the fine old soldier of personal cowardice, and it is reported that he, in consequence, has demanded a military court of inquiry.

A LIBERAL KING

NEW YORK, August 5.—A special to the Times from London says: A question now agitating Italy and interesting all Europe is what the new King, Victor Emmanuel III, will do. He, as is the fashion of heirs apparent, has been in the opposite political camp from his father, and since he attained manhood has congregated with Socialists and leaned to the side of reformers. Will he be prepared to continue this attitude and to face the consequences? Should he do so and prove to be a strong man, with political qualities like those of the grandfather, only of a higher order, then he may regenerate Italy. On the other hand, should he be driven by the murder of his father into the arms of reactionaries and attempt once more to hold the Italian people down by the iron hand of the soldier, he will not have long to wait for renewed attempts at revolution.

Those who know the young man say he is sensible and amiable, but somewhat obstinate, and easily excited, so the future is dark enough and is not much illuminated by his first manifesto as sovereign of Italy.

# PLANS FOR FUNERAL

ROME, August 5.—The presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will accompany the body of King Humbert from Monza. The train will be draped in black. The large hall of the railway station here is being transformed into a chapel, richly but severely decorated with black cloth fringed with silver. The troops who are to be drawn up on guard, will not form part of the funeral cortege. According to a wish often expressed by King Humbert, the coffin will be transported on a gun carriage.

The Pantheon is to be lighted with large lamps and 480 candles. At the close of the ceremony the coffin will be placed in a small chapel behind the altar, where the coffin of King Victor Emmanuel II has for a long time rested.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helene will arrive in Rome on Wednesday. The remains of King Humbert will leave Monza in the same day, reaching the city at 9 p. m.

Queen Margherita has composed a tender prayer in memory of her husband and has obtained permission from the Archbishop of Monza to circulate it among the faithful.

The City Council of Monza has ordered the plot of ground including the spot where King Humbert was assassinated to be reserved for the family who will erect a chapel there.

THE NEW SOVEREIGNS IN ROME

ROME, August 5.—King Victor Emmanuel III and Queen Helene arrived here this morning. They were received by the ministers, the presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, many senators and deputies and all the civil and military authorities. The sovereigns went to the Quirinale Palace. During their passage through the streets the crowds present uncovered their heads.

# NEGROES FOR THE FIELDS IN HAWAII

**J. B. Collins and John Hind Seek Labor in the South.**

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 6.—J. B. Collins and John Hind, Hawaiian sugar planters, reached New Orleans two days ago on a mission to secure negro labor for the Hawaiian sugar fields. The gentlemen have already begun work and several negro families of Monroe, La., have decided to risk the trip. The planters will visit several Southern States. They are careful in selecting their darkies, picking out young negroes with small families. They have refused to sign any city negroes on the ground that the blacks in the cities are of a lower moral standard and impregnated with the anarchist ideas which inspired the murderer Robert Charles in his recent horrible crimes in New Orleans. The negroes under contract to Messrs. Hind and Collins are promised \$20 per month in Hawaii and they will have to reimburse by slow payments half their transportation or \$50. They will be given houses and gardens to work.

Mr. Collins, before going to Honolulu nine months ago, was Louisiana's State Chemist, and one of the experts at the Audubon Sugar Experiment station. The gentlemen will also secure negroes in Porto Rico.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Aug 8.—Sugar steady; fair refining, 4 1/2c; centrifugal, 98 test, 4 13-16c; molasses sugar, 4c. Refined steady.

F. J. Cross has gone to Mahukona for the purpose of looking over the station of the Wireless Telegraphy Company at that point.

# All Tired Out

**Pale, Thin, Poor Blood, No Energy.**

These are the symptoms of impure blood, starved blood. Take out the impurities, feed the blood, and health quickly returns.

Mrs. George Mitchell, of Yulie St., Buninyong, Victoria, send us her photograph with the following story:



"I suffered terribly from general debility. I had no energy. I was tired in the morning as at night. It did not seem possible for me to keep up. I was thin and pale and my blood was very poor. I had no appetite. I gradually grew weaker and weaker. When almost completely exhausted I read about

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I immediately tried it and began to improve at once. A few bottles completely restored me to health."

You cannot get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla if your bowels are constipated. Take just enough of Ayer's Pills each night to cause one good free movement of the bowels the day following.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

# PRIMARY ELECTION SEPTEMBER FIRST

A primary election of the Republican party will be held in the various precincts on Saturday, September 1, to elect delegates to a district convention. The polls will be open from 3 p. m. until 9 p. m. The delegates elected at the primary will meet on September 6 or 7 to select delegates to a Territorial convention and for the nomination of candidates for senators and representatives from the respective districts to the Territorial Legislature.

LIBEL SUIT IN COURT.

E. S. Gill of Republican Appears to Answer Charge.

The libel case of W. S. Kinney against E. S. Gill, editor of the Republican, came up in the Police Court yesterday, the defendant being represented by J. A. Magoon and F. W. Hankey, while Kinney, Ballou and McClanahan assisted the prosecution. O. M. Robbins of the Attorney-General's office.

Nothing was done beyond asking for a continuance. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth wanted to enter the charge and this was permitted and thereafter the case went over till Monday.

It is announced that the defendant will rely upon justification of truth.

The father of Jacob Bearwald, of the Gazette office, died in San Francisco on August 6. He was 72 years old and a California pioneer.

# Corporation Notices.

## NAHIKU ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

The 6th ASSESSMENT of 10 per cent or \$2.00 per share due June 20th, 1900, with interest from July 20th, 1900, will be delinquent on the 1st day of October, 1900, according to resolution adopted by the stockholders at a special meeting held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 31st day of July, 1900.

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer Nahiiku Sugar Co., Ltd. Honolulu, August 1st 1900 5612-2199

## SPECIAL NOTICE

TO Olaa Sugar Co., Assessable Stockholders.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS, notice is hereby given that the 12th assessment heretofore advertised as of 1 per cent due and payable on the 2nd of August, has been reduced to 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share, due and payable from the 10th day of August, 1900, and delinquent October 10th, 1900, penalty of 1 per cent per month from Sept. 10th, 1900.

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co. Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

## OLAA ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

The 10th Assessment of 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share on the above company's stock is now delinquent, interest of 1 per cent being charged from July 1st, 1900.

The 11th Assessment of 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share was due July 1st, 1900, and is now paying interest of 1 per cent from August 1st, 1900.

The 12th Assessment of 2 1/2 per cent or 50 cents per share has been levied to become due and payable on the 10th day of August, 1900, delinquent October 10th, 1900.

All of the above are payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Judd Building.

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd. Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

## KIHEI ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

The 7th Assessment of 10 per cent or \$2.00 per share of the above stock was due on the 1st day of June, 1900. The stock not paid is now delinquent and will shortly be sold according to by-laws of the company.

The 8th Assessment of 5 per cent or \$1.50 per share is due today, the 1st of August, 1900, interest will be charged from the 1st day of September and will be delinquent on the 30th day of September, 1900.

The 9th Assessment of 5 per cent or \$1.50 is levied to become due on the 1st day of September, 1900, delinquent 31st day of October, 1900, payable at the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, Judd Building.

J. P. COOKE, Treasurer Kihel Plantation Co. Honolulu, August 1st, 1900. 5612-2199

## CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Bark NUUANU will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about October 10th, 1900.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, OR

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

## Hawaiian Navigation Co., LIMITED.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landing to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of the purser. The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in delivery of baggage or personal effects of passengers, or freight of shipments beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company, and an extra charge be made therefor.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the company's steamer.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

HAWAIIAN NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

# THE EVEN COURSE OF JUSTICE! WOW!



KAMEHAMEHA THE GREAT— "Shade of Kaahumahu! What's Going on in The Old Courthouse?"







# INSTRUCTS GRAND JURY

Humphreys Gives Third Charge.

MUSTN'T REGARD PAPERS

Advised not to Dig Too Deeply Into Honolulu's Past--News of The Courts.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

A third charge to the Grand Jury was given by Judge Humphreys just before the jury retired to take up its work for the day. In this the Judge referred to statements and charges made in the papers within the past few days and directed the jury not to dig too deeply into the past in investigating the moral condition of Honolulu. The charge was, in full, as follows:

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: I desire to direct your attention to a matter which I feel it proper to advert to at this time. Since the beginning of this term, and since the organization of this jury, certain statements have been made in the public press, I desire to say to you, gentlemen, that I am concerned with present evils and conditions. Let us look hopefully to the future, care for the present and not dig up things of the past. On the 12th day of August, 1898, the Republic of Hawaii passed into history. Like any other historical fact, it is subject to criticism and censure, it is criticism and censure that is not for you to determine whether or not certain conditions did prevail here prior to the 12th day of August, 1898. It is a matter of which you can absolutely take no cognizance. It is not within your duty to determine whether or not the Monarchy was overthrown; whether or not troops were properly landed here from an American man-of-war. It is a matter of some historical importance as to whether or not Mary, Queen of Scots, was rightfully beheaded, but this Grand Jury is not to concern itself with any more than as to whether the Hebrew or the Gentile religion is the proper religion. Such investigation, while opening up a wide field of enquiry, would be absurd. You will not be influenced by anything said in the public press. There are many things said in the press that are true, and unfortunately many things are said in the press that are untrue; but it is not your business and place to run a threshing machine through all of the idle remarks made from time to time in the public press. With this caution you may retire.

In the afternoon the Grand Jury did not hold any session, meeting only to depart in a large carriage to pay a visit to the Insane Asylum, the Penitentiary and other public institutions. They remained an hour and a half at the Insane Asylum, and after going thoroughly over it they went to the Penitentiary, which they also carefully looked over.

**MR. THURSTON EXCUSED**  
At the opening of court yesterday Judge Humphreys excused L. A. Thurston from acting as attorney for the native, Kili, who was accused of setting fire to cane fields at Waimanalo.

Mr. Thurston stated to Judge Humphreys that although he had received no official notice of his assignment to defend an alleged criminal, he had seen the statement in the papers; that he fully recognized the obligation of every attorney to respond to the request of the Court to defend an impecunious defendant, and would be prepared to do so but for the reasons which he would give.

He stated that he had given notice in open court a year or so ago that he was taking no more cases for trial in court; that in fact he had only had one case in court during the year, which was an argument in the Supreme Court of an old case; that he was now attorney for the insurance companies in the Chinatown insurance cases, but that was because it was not expected at the time he began to act for the companies that the cases would go into court, it being then supposed that the damage would be paid by the Government through the Commission that was provided for that sixty-two cases had been filed, from which test cases had been selected, and these had been assigned by the Court for trial before Judge Sullivan today; that these cases would take all of today and probably part of tomorrow, making it impossible for the speaker to devote his attention to the criminal case in time for pleading to the indictment on Wednesday morning.

Judge Humphreys stated that he considered the reasons given as sufficient, and excused Mr. Thurston from acting in the criminal case to which he had been assigned.

In place of Mr. Thurston Judge Humphreys appointed J. L. Kaulukou. He also pleaded for release from the task, but he was ordered to appear on Saturday morning and plead for his client.

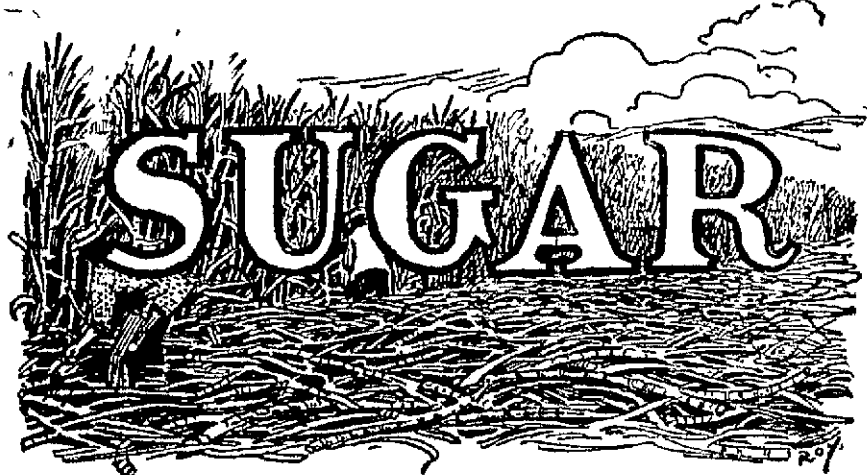
**LAMBO DISCHARGED.**

Judge Humphreys and a jury were occupied nearly all day yesterday in hearing the case against C. Lambo, who is charged with adulterating milk. The case went to the jury shortly before 5 o'clock, and after being out about five minutes a verdict of not guilty was returned. At the former trial of the case the result was a drawn jury. Deputy Attorney General Cathcart prosecuted the case and Lambo was defended by J. A. Magoon.

**LUNALILO'S ESTATE**

W. O. Smith, as managing trustee of the estate of King Lunalilo, has filed in the Circuit Court his annual report. It shows receipts for the year ending July 31, 1900, of \$36,386.25 and disbursements of \$24,178.49. Promissory notes are held by the trustees amounting to \$155,449.95. Hawaiian Government 6 per cent bonds amounting to \$38,180. Oahu R. & L. Co. bonds amounting to \$24,000, and \$12,247.75 in cash, a total of \$229,844.71, an increase of \$2,686.95 over 1899.

The report of Maria J. Forbes, manager of the Lunalilo Home, is appended. It shows 44 inmates in the Home, of whom 21 were received during the year. Mrs. Forbes says that three men who had been inmates of the Home were dissatisfied and found friends to whom they could



The following sugar statistics are taken from Willet & Co.'s weekly statistical sugar letter published at New York on July 26.

**THE WEEK**—Raws advanced 1-16. Refined unchanged. Net cash quotations: Raw: Macao, 43,000 tons, 47-80; Centrifugal, 47-80; Grand, 47-80. It costs, 24,000 tons last week, and 205,517 tons last year. All of the United States from all countries estimated, 130,000 tons, against 150,000 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, cost and freight, 12, 10-12d per hundredweight, for 8 degree analysis. Marks: German Granulated, f.o.b. Hamburg, 10-12d, equal 54 1/2, New York duty paid.

**STATISTICS BY SPECIAL CABLES**—Cuba—The six principal ports: Receipts, rate, exports, 5,300, stock, 18,000 tons, against 7,500 tons last year. Two centrals grinding against none last year.

**Europe**—Stocks in Europe, \$84,000 tons, against \$72,000 tons last week, and 1,032,214 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,633,701 tons, against 1,032,214 tons last week, and 1,331,231 tons last year at the same uneven dates, and 1,400,034 tons at even date of July 1st last year. The deficiency of stock is 341,530 tons, against a deficiency of 340,057 tons last week, and an excess of 56,023 tons December 28th, 1899.

**Hamburg**—7,000 tons of raw beet sugar, shipped to America from Hamburg and Bremen this week; 15,000 tons engagements, 1,500 tons of refined shipped.

**RAWS**—A further advance of 1-16 was established this week and barely enough sugar has been offered on the market to meet the wishes of buyers. The arrivals were 24,678 tons, while the requirements for melting were 4,000 and 329, giving a further reduction in stock to 131,701 tons, against 205,517 tons last year. As the question of supplies to bridge over the gap between crops is becoming interesting, and may cause a temporary further rise in all sugars if necessities are increased at all, but to be followed later on by a reaction. The hand to mouth policy will now be adopted by refiners from necessity in raw sugars, and buyers of refined will do the same. A notable feature of the situation is that large purchases of beet sugars were made by our refiners some time since for shipments from Europe.

**REFINED**—There has been only a moderate demand for new business this week, but refiners have been kept busy with shipment of late purchases on which they are still some three weeks behind in their deliveries. As regards any further rise in refined sugar it depends very much on the raw situation in connection with a larger demand for refined. The present demand is too small to influence an advance just now unless raw sugars improve. A hand to mouth basis is probably the safest for balance of the present campaign.

Receipts for the week, 34,701 tons, meltage, 43,000 tons. Stocks in the United States and Cuba together, 153,701 tons, against 213,017 tons at same time last year.

**SUGAR IN WALL STREET**—The marking up prices was continued by the "bull" pool, working the stock until it reached \$129 5/8. Meeting somebody's stock which was waiting a sale in larger amounts than expected, the price dropped back to \$126 3/8, rallied and declined several times between \$127 and \$129, giving a fine chance to unload a good quantity of stock, which was no doubt taken advantage of, as may appear in the action of the stock in the immediate future. There is special reason in the outlook ahead during election year why sugar stock should be selling much above par.

**LOUISIANA CROP**—Considerable rain fell again last week, but planters generally have now finished laying by their cane. The cane and the stubble are growing rapidly, and the healthy dark green color has remained. The general outlook may be said to be favorable for a good crop, probably of about 300,000 tons, although it is yet too early to form a close estimate of output. Grinding is likely to begin early, possibly during September. At New Orleans, highest temperature, 90 degrees; lowest, 72 degrees.

**CUBA CROP**—Government weather report for week ending July 14 follows: Rainfall—Light to copious, very beneficial rains everywhere occurred, except in parts of southeastern Santiago. More rain is needed in parts of northwestern Santa Clara and southeastern Santiago; while in parts of southwestern Santa Clara the fields are too wet to plow, and in southeastern Puerto Principe the transporting of mahogany and cedar timber was interfered with.

**Cane**—Generally in excellent condition throughout the island, except in parts of southeastern Santiago, where young cane is suffering from lack of moisture. More rain would be very beneficial generally throughout that portion of Santiago province, also in parts of northwestern Santa Clara.

ge, one of these being the "bouquet man" who is such a familiar figure on the streets, wearing a silk hat and long-tailed coat.

**INSURANCE CASE ON TRIAL.**

Judge Sullivan began hearing the first of the Chinatown fire cases yesterday. It was a suit for \$5,000 for insurance on the building on Maunakea street owned by Yee Wo Chan & Co. and insured by the Trans-Atlantic Insurance Co. Dr. Wood and Secretary Wilcox of the Board of Health were "put upon the stand" by the defense to tell of the burning of houses during the plague. The case will be concluded today. Neumann and Whiting represent the plaintiff and Thurston, Robertson and Wilder the defendant.

**MINORS' ESTATES.**

The annual accounts of W. O. Smith as guardian of the Gay and the Hamanaka minors were filed in the Circuit Court yesterday. In the case of the Gay minors Mr. Smith acknowledges receipts of \$2,655.33 and states that he has expended \$73.25, leaving \$2,582.08 for balance. The sum of \$2,022.42 was expended for the Hamanaka minors and \$1,971.80 received, leaving a debit of \$24.62 for the year.

**SUES THE FORMER QUEEN.**

Dr. Charles H. English, for some time past physician to Queen Liliuokalani, has brought suit against the Queen for \$5,000 for services as her physician. The Doctor asserts that he was engaged by the Queen to act as her physician from May 16, 1900, until November 16, 1900, for the sum of \$300 per month and a bonus of \$5,000. On July 10, he asserts, he was discharged without cause, and now he demands the \$5,000.

**DAVIS DIVORCE SUIT OFF.**

Attorney George A. Davis has decided that his marital affairs are not so badly off after all. On Saturday he prepared and filed a suit for divorce against his wife, alleging extreme cruelty on her part, but yesterday he withdrew the case.

**BRIEFSESSION OF FEDERAL COURT.**

In the Federal Court yesterday the presentation of testimony in the Lau & Co. case was concluded and the matter will be submitted to Judge Humphreys on briefs.

Three new citizens were received—Geo. Hawkins of England, A. A. Montana of Colombia, G. J. Waller of England.

Henry Holmes was admitted to practice.

**COURT NOTES.**

Mrs. Mary A. Austin yesterday filed an answer to the libel of divorce of her husband, E. H. Austin.

Robert W. Cathcart has filed an amended inventory of the estate of James Dodd, wherein he states that the sum received by him was \$1,700.46 instead of \$2,655.50.

Mrs. Mary Ann Lee applied yesterday for letters of administration of the estate of Mrs. Amaha Joy. The deceased left property valued at \$70, consisting of real estate on Liliha street worth \$500, ten shares of Hawaii Land stock worth \$300, \$70 in cash and a house and lot at Kapahulu worth \$300. There is but one heir a son, F. B. Joy, aged 13 years.

**NEVER KNOWN CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY TO FAIL.**

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

George Rodiek, manager of Hackfeld & Co.'s branch at Hilo, expects to leave for his old home in Germany for a six months' visit early in September. His place will be filled during his absence by August Humburg.

## DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.

Judge Estee and Supt. McCandless Reach an Understanding.

The dispute between Judge Estee and J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works, over the fitting up of the Federal courtroom is at an end and an amicable understanding has been reached whereby the courtroom is to be made ready for the Federal officers as soon as possible and turned over to them for their use.

Judge Estee had a long talk with Superintendent McCandless, and the understanding was the result. The department of public works will see to the completion of the courtroom and Judge Estee will have the furnishings put in at the expense of the Government if it is understood. The temporary or permanent occupancy and of paying rent will in all likelihood be settled by a ruling from Attorney General Griggs at Washington.

## DOANE'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

Which Is Better: - To Try an Experiment, or Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit.

But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it?

You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

Always remember,

Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

# BAD COMPLEXIONS

Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands Prevented by

## CUTICURA SOAP.

MILIONS use CUTICURA Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.** CUTICURA Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickest eczema, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe all heat, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot, R. TOWN & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot, L. J. B. L. Cape Town. How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands, free. FOTKES, JORD, Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

W. F. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

## Honolulu Stock Yards Co., LIMITED.

## Commission Merchants

... AND ...

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.

Harness, Vehicles, Etc.

Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

By the bye, by and by buy a Bike,

You can get them as cheap as you like,

Spick, Span and Stainless,

Chain Wheels or Chainless.

All are sure to be right,

If you buy them from

## E. O. HALL & SON, LTD

Columbia and Rambler Agents,

KING STREET, Next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizer

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

Goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

## INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1886.

Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company

and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance

companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company

and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance

companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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